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It being impracticable to express in these columns the divergent views of the thousands of members of the American Peace Society, full responsibility for the utterances of this magazine is assumed by the Editor.

THIS SOCIETY

"DEMOCRACY'S INTERNATIONAL LAW," by Jackson H. Ralston, can be obtained from this office free. By special arrangement with the author and publisher, we are able to announce for a limited period that every new subscription to the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* will entitle the subscriber to this magazine for the year 1923 and to the book, postage prepaid. Readers of the review of this book on the last page of the present number will wish to take advantage of this opportunity at once.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, Premier of France during the war, is in America, pleading for America's aid at this time of "greatest crisis." He tells us that sooner or later America will have to interest herself in the affairs of Europe, "because she cannot continue to be comfortable and wealthy if Europe is weltering in blood." It is not necessary for Mr. Clemenceau to tell us these things. We know them already.

Every friend of international peace is deeply interested in the relations of the European States, particularly just now. It is not enough to express sympathy for Europe, to base opinion upon emotion, to scold, to hate, or to ignore. We of America wish to be informed that we may aid Europe intelligently and effectively. This number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* aims especially to contribute to that better understanding upon which any constructive policy must be based.

THE EUROPEAN ILLNESS

EUROPE, if we may speak of such an entity, is ill. She is suffering from blood poison complicated by symptoms of neurosis. Her situation is serious. Reason enough; she has been bitten by the most deadly of all vipers, the dragon War. It is not just to think of Europe as simply muddleheaded. She is sick.

Examining Europe more carefully, it is clear that she is suffering from an inflammation of her political plexus. There are also a number of disturbing lesions. The nature of Europe's breakdown is general. Things have happened to Europe.

Germany, for example, formerly a most important factor in the European system, has undergone some very major operations. The coal mines of her Saar basin have been cut off. Two of her former towns, Eupen and Malmedy, not to mention the former neutral strip of Moresnet, have been given to Belgium. Part of Schleswig has been returned to Denmark, while parts of Prussia, Posen, and Silesia have been given to Poland. The Danzig corridor, carved out of German territory, has left a considerable part of Prussia, containing the city of Königsberg, in a patch by itself, while beyond that are Memel and other parts of East Prussia which have been ceded to the Allies and associated powers. Through the beneficent influence of the League of Nations, large quantities of former German coal, zinc, and iron territory in Upper Silesia have been annexed to Poland. Other parts of Silesia are now in Czechoslovakia. More impressive still, German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, the Cameroons and Togoland in Africa, forming an area four times the present German Republic, have been surgically removed. Part of New Guinea, in the West Indies; the Bismark Archipelago, the Ladrone, Caroline, and other islands in the Pacific; Kiao-Chau in China—all have been severed from Germany.

The wounds have not healed.

Austria-Hungary, before the war the most powerful continental empire outside Russia, has been cut apart. Austria has been reduced from 50,000,000 population to 6,000,000. Vienna, the proud capital of the former empire, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, functions now as a capital quite as would the city of Washington, if all of the United States were lopped off excepting Virginia and Maryland.

Hungary is now one-third her former size; 60 per cent of her population, 40 per cent of her factories, 60

per cent of her coal, 65 per cent of her wheat lands, 85 per cent of her forests, and 95 per cent of her water power are gone.

Austria's Bohemia, Moravia, and part of Silesia, together with parts of Hungary's Slovakia and Russia's Carpathia, supplemented by other territories, are being welded into the new Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Parts of Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, together with Serbia and Montenegro, have been formed into the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, commonly known as Jugo or South Slavia.

Russia, who fought for nearly three years beside the Allies, has, according to the map, lost Siberia, Finland, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bessarabia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Russian Armenia.

The Turks, who were supposed to have been "kicked out" of Europe by the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres, a unilateral treaty which has never been ratified by anybody, have been able to drive Greece out of Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace, and to reenter the inhospitable family, causing no little ill will between Italy and France on one side and Britain on the other.

Bent upon exercising their right to self-determination, Italy is confronted with inflammations in her Tyrol, Bulgaria wants a "corridor" to the Aegean, while Asia Minor is seething with innumerable ambitions. The British Empire is a mass of problems all its own.

Thus Europe is a distressing mess. The new boundaries, the new economic units, the isolated and willful groups, refuse to "balance" or co-operate. The fine aims of the war seem to have been largely repudiated. In their place we have legalized vengeance and injustice, military terrorisms, dictatorships, economic, social and moral chaos. Europe and international anarchy are synonymous.

The Paris peace negotiations have ended in bitterness and strife. National ambitions and fears—some old, some new—are rampant. Armies loaded to the muzzle are everywhere. The prevailing feeling is of instability and uncertainty. French, English, and American soldiers are still scattered along the "occupied territory" around Cologne, Treves, Wiesbaden, Mainz, with all the inevitable petty annoyances due to commandeering, overcrowding, race prejudices. The coveting of spheres of political and economic influence, the hectic grab for profit, the bitter hates—all go on apace.

The peoples of Europe are so war weary that they are unable to develop a creative policy. It is over four years since the war ended, but the problem of debts and reparations seems as unsolved as at any time during that period.

The latest Treasury statement showing the amount of foreign obligations to the United States is impressive. It is as follows:

Country.	Principal amount of obligations.	Interest accrued and unpaid up to and including the last interest period.	Total indebtedness.	Interest heretofore paid.
Armenia	\$11,859,917.49	\$1,677,266.88	\$13,537,174.37	.....
Austria	24,065,708.82	2,165,013.81	26,230,722.73	.....
Belgium	377,123,743.84	51,391,987.94	428,515,733.88	\$14,609,062.01
Cuba	7,740,500.00	.....	7,740,500.00	1,853,733.14
Czechoslovakia	91,887,668.65	12,797,876.74	104,685,545.39	304,178.09
Esthonia	13,999,145.60	1,012,936.10	15,012,081.70	.....
Finland	8,281,926.17	9,294,362.27	17,576,288.44	.....
France	3,340,857,593.20	430,049,062.65	3,770,906,655.85	170,304,490.63
Great Britain	4,135,818,358.44	611,044,201.85	4,746,862,560.29	250,132,185.50
Greece	15,000,000.00	375,000.00	15,375,000.00	1,159,153.34
Hungary	1,685,835.61	202,300.28	1,888,135.89	.....
Italy	1,648,034,050.90	243,460,583.37	1,891,514,634.27	57,598,852.62
Latvia	5,132,287.14	643,576.87	5,775,864.01	123,366.19
Lithuania	26,000.00	2,868.85	28,868.85	861.10
Montenegro	4,981,628.03	747,244.20	5,728,872.23	.....
Nicaragua	170,585.35	.....	170,585.35	.....
Poland	135,662,867.80	17,380,785.13	153,043,652.93	1,290,620.78
Rumania	36,128,484.84	5,283,958.85	41,412,443.79	263,313.73
Russia	192,601,297.37	35,019,427.08	227,620,724.40	7,717,333.43
Serbia	51,104,565.58	7,336,456.81	58,441,021.39	636,059.14
Total	10,102,252,207.13	1,422,689,622.02	11,524,941,829.15	506,002,109.71

*Includes \$61,000,000 of British obligations which were given for Pittman silver advance and for which an agreement for payment has been made.
Cuba pays interest as it becomes due.
No interest due on Nicaraguan notes until maturity, as is also the case with certain Belgian obligations aggregating \$2,284,151.40.

It will be observed that this table does not include Germany. We are trying to find out the size of our bill against that country. A Justice of our Supreme Court has resigned, to help in this undertaking. It is time that we know the amount. Germany should know. The fact would be ludicrous if it were not so tragic, that Germany does not yet know the amount of any bill, American or European, which, because of the war, she must pay.

There are excellent things in Europe—French thrift, industry, common sense, English level-headedness and resourcefulness, art, science, religion. Mr. Hoover is right. "Europe's hard-working population, its tremendous industries, its enormous productivity and its magnificent intelligence, its fabulous development of skill and scientific knowledge, are vital forces that must win out." The point here is, however, that Europe just now is war weary and ill. She is heavily in debt. Still more serious, there are various foci of infection threatening a recrudescence of the more serious phases of her illness.